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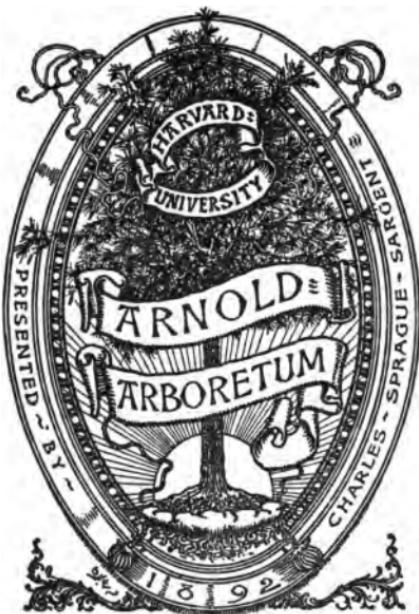
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A

DESCRIPTION,
WITH NOTES,
OF CERTAIN
METHODS
OF
PLANTING, TRAINING, AND MANAGING
ALL KINDS OF
FRUIT-TREES, VINES, &c

(Price 1 s. 6 d.)

A
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PLANTING, TRAINING, AND MANAGING

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The Rev. PHILIP LE BROcq, M.A.

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INTRODUCTION.



NEED not attempt to prove that Horticulture is a most delightful and rational amusement, and of the greatest utility to Mankind. It is a Fact of which we have daily proof, and grateful experience. But the skilful management of Fruit-trees; Shrubs and Plants particularly, is in the hands of a natural Philosopher, a perpetual enjoyment, a pleasing toil, and produces a delicious Banquet. In each gradual advancement to full maturity, he contemplates, with Gratitude and Admiration, the operation of the almighty and beneficent Hand, working; unseen, for his good, rewarding his well directed Industry, with the most luscious Fruits, and nectareous juices. Tables, spread, and loaded with all the variety of Meats, Fowls and Fishes which the four quarters of the World produce, enriched and heightened in taste and flavor by the most consummate culinary Art, are not, with Persons of unvitiated appetites, to be compared with

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others

Others covered with all the variety of highly flavored, full ripe Fruits, and fermented Juices which Art and Nature have strived to produce. It will, at least, be admitted by every unprejudiced Person, that no Feast, though given by an Emperor, is complete without Fruits and Wine. It was not Fish, Flesh, nor Fowl, which was peculiarly tempting in the Garden of Eden ; it was *Fruit!* It is not Fish, Flesh, nor Fowl, unaccompanied with flowing Goblets, which inspires noble Thoughts, leads on to heroic Actions, or makes us soar to Sublimity ; on the contrary, they chain down the aspiring Soul, which would muse on heavenly Things. The *Grex Pororum* eat, lie down and sleep. The Sons of Genius eat little, drink a little more, till (their animated Eyes in charming Phrenzy rolling) they lift their Thoughts to Heaven, soaring, unconfined, through immeasurable Space and Worlds unnumbered ! *Give me a good Larder!* cries the Sensualist. *Give me a good Garden!* cries the Philosopher, the Man of Genius, the Poet. Those who prefer the former may throw these Sheets into the Fire ; I should be sorry, unmeaningly, to offend the latter. I sincerely request they will accompany me in my Illustrations of my new Methods of Horticulture and Fructification ; their Applause will be among my best Rewards, and their Encouragement and Intercourse my most substantial Happiness. One

of

of my Wishes is, that I may be enabled (and it is no mean Ambition) to awaken the sportive Sallies of an ardent Imagination; to animate, with enthusiastic warmth, the Breast of *genuine* Patriots, to open the copious Streams of overpowering Eloquence, and to excite the noblest Sentiments of Humanity, by a proper and moderate Use of *British Nectar!*

Whoever indicates a Means of arriving at the same important End, with more Certainty and less Expence, than by that which Custom has established, may, without Presumption, expect the Approbation of his Fellow-creatures in general, and the Reward of his useful Labors from an affluent and liberal Nobility and Gentry. To them, therefore, in general, the Author of these Sheets consecrates his Time, Abilities, and Industry; promising to execute their Commands in the best Manner, with little Expence and requisite Dispatch,

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DESCRIPTION, &c.

I HAVE frequently reflected with Astonishment, that though we have naturalized to the British Soil a great Variety of foreign Trees, Plants and Shrubs, yet the Cultivation and Management of our most tender Fruit-trees and Vines are attended still with so enormous an Expence, that Persons of the first Fortunes only can presume to aim at enjoying the whole Variety of Fruits, in full Perfection. To produce Plenty and Cheapness of all the Kinds of Fruits now cultivated in this Island, and of any new Sorts which may hereafter be introduced, is the Object of the Methods which I now take the Liberty to offer to the Public. According to the present Mode of producing and ripening what is called *Wall-Fruit*, a Nobleman or Gentleman must lay out several hundred Pounds (if he means to have Plenty and Variety) in building Garden-Walls. Instead of making the Trees *stop to conquer* (if I may be permitted the Allusion)

Allusion) you must, with a View to support them, employ as large a Quantity of Bricks and Mortar, as would have been sufficient to build a good House. And after all this Expence, so much are the Builder and Possessor ashamed of these Walls, that they very properly hide them by Plantations, that the Appearance of Right-Lines, Perpendiculars and Angles, without any architectural Meaning or Effect, may not deform the simply adorned Face of Nature. These Walls, it must be admitted, are a good Shelter to some Plants; but a different Shelter may be made, which shall answer the same Purpose, and which shall, comparatively, cost but a Trifle. Admitting that Walls shelter, it is also certain that they shade, Fruits and Plants.

Another Inconvenience frequently arises from the Necessity People have hitherto imagined they are under of having Walls, if they wish to have Fruit; which is, that the Garden must be a Quarter of a Mile, and sometimes a great deal more, distant from the Mansion-house; lest it should be mistaken, if in View, for a Riding School or a Fives Court, were it not that from Custom and the green Patches on the Walls, you would rightly conjecture it must be a Garden. But, granting that Walls are necessary, (which I think will not now be maintained by intelligent, unprejudiced Persons)

Persons) yet it is certain that the usual Mode of making them face the four cardinal Points is wrong. The Walls of a Garden ought to be built in such Form, that the *Angles*, not the Broadsides of the Walls, be exactly opposite to the four cardinal Points. The two diagonal Lines ought to be exactly from N. to S. and from E. to W. Let any Person delineate each of the above Plans, and then observe in what Manner the Rays of the Sun, from its Rising to its Setting, fall on the Walls of each, externally and internally, and he will soon be convinced that my Remark is just. He will soon perceive, that when the Angles are opposite to the four cardinal Points, each of the Walls will receive, more or less, within and without, the diurnal Influence of the Sun, and much more equably than according to the prevailing Custom.

Besides, a Nobleman or Gentleman who wishes to have a walled Garden, must not think of having it in the most fertile Spot, nor perhaps with the best Aspect, for fear of deranging the Plan of his Grounds, unless kind Nature or Chance direct Fertility to the chosen Spot. Many must have observed, with Regret, that so much Expence is frequently thrown away on Sterility, merely because the Owner durst not make use of a richer Spot, which would have rewarded his Labors

Labors and Expence with a luxuriant Produce *. Many other Objections I might easily make against the Use of Garden-walls; some of them will incidentally occur, as I proceed: but to mention them all might seem invidious. I shall, therefore, take Notice of those only which form a Contrast

B favorable

* This is meant of culinary Plants. But it seems absurd, if your Ground, within the Walls, be not proper for your Kitchen Garden, to make it there; for this, the richest and deepest Mould is not too good. Why not then make it a Rule to have always your culinary Plants in the very best Spot, not far from the House? They may easily be hidden by Plantations of Forest and other Trees to the North, East and West, and with a Variety of Shrubbs to the South. In short, your Kitchen-Garden may be in the very Middle of a Shrubbery, Clump, or Grove, without being seen from the Walks. A much better Scheme, in my Opinion, would be, if you *must* have Wall-Fruit, to build one Wall only, in the Form of a long Curve, or two meeting in an obtuse Angle. The prominent Part in the Middle, or the Angle, being exactly South or exactly North, and each Side diverging, one towards the N.E. the other towards the N.W. or towards the S.E. and S.W. By building this Wall pretty high, your Stables, Coach-houses, Cow-pens, &c. &c. may be built against it on the North, East and West, and will impart a beneficial Warmth and Shelter to your Fruit-trees, and save you a great deal of Expence. On the Outside of all, Northward, let your principal Plantations and Walks be laid out; reaching in a Curve, at each End, some Part of your Offices or other Buildings. By this Means the whole may be, as it were, shut out of Sight. The Entrance into it for Coaches, Cattle, &c. should be made obliquely through some Part of the Plantations. Each Side of the Walls above-mentioned would enjoy the Sun's Heat, in Summer, from *nine* to *eleven* Hours every Day. If this be not convincing, any Thing I can add will not make it clearer. I write to unprejudiced, intelligent Persons.

favorable to my new Methods of training Trees, and ripening their Fruit.

These Methods I really do not expect that any Person, who is intelligent, disinterested and unprejudiced, will refuse to adopt. Many, on the contrary, I am persuaded, after having perused a few Pages, will anticipate my Remarks and Illustrations, and immediately conceive and fully comprehend the beneficial Effects they must obviously and naturally produce.

There may be three different Methods of preparing Banks*, Beds, &c. for the Reception of Fruit-Trees, Vines, or any fruit-bearing Shrubs or Plants, to be *principally* adopted; beside various other Modes not mentioned in this Pamphlet. One Method is, to train your Trees on Banks or Beds, raised higher than the Surface of the Ground; the second is to train them on Beds

level

* I make use of the Term *Bank* perhaps improperly, though a better does not readily occur. Provided I be understood, my chief View is obtained. I mean, by that Term, an inclined Plane, something in the Form of a Writing Desk, made of Earth, Gravel, Stones, or whatever is ready at Hand; all which is properly covered over with one Sort, or sometimes two or more, of the reflecting Materials. By a *Bed*, I mean a horizontal Plane. These Banks or Beds may be of any Dimensions you please, and any Trees, Vines, &c. may be trained over them. Many Ideas on this Subject, I can realize better than describe.

level with, and the third on Banks or Beds below, the Surface of the circumjacent Ground. This last, though rather more expensive than the other two, has some considerable Advantages over them. One of the most striking and obvious is, that the Trees are not so much exposed to the Blights which frequently float in the Atmosphere, and which, sometimes, in a few Hours, irretrievably blast and destroy all Hopes of a plentiful Produce. The cold Winds blow over them without Mischief. The Rays of the Sun are more reflected, and the Heat, consequently, is increased. They may easily be hid from distant View, by even the lowest Shrubs, and also receive beneficial Shelter from them, if judiciously planted. Tender Plants, Flowers and Shrubs, being planted on the same Border, will be protected from cold, noxious, or blighting Air. And lastly, the Sides of these Banks or Beds are conveniently formed to support Poles or Hoops, whereon you may place Mats, or Oiled-Paper Frames, when you think proper. The remaining Advantages most of the Methods equally enjoy.

One of the first Consequence, and which *alone* seems sufficient to obtain a decisive Preference, is the long Continuance of the Sun's diurnal Influence on my Trees and Vines, *viz.* *from its Rising to its Setting.* The best South Wall does not re-

ceive the Rays of the Sun more than twelve Hours in four-and-twenty, whether the Days be long or short, viz. from six in the Morning till six in the Afternoon ; and, during those twelve Hours, they fall *obliquely* on the Wall. And even in the best Time of the Day, and during the hottest Summer Months, the Rays of the Sun never fall on the Walls in such Direction as to be fully reflected back on the Trees *. For, those which fall against a perpendicular Wall, particularly in Summer, when, even at Noon-day, they form an acute Angle with it, are reflected, those which fall on the lower Part of the Wall, on the Bed in which the Trees are planted, and those which fall on the upper Part are reflected (though more weakly as the Distance is greater †) on the Walk usually parallel to the Bed, and on the Face of the walking Gazer.

Whereas, according to my Methods, the Trees being trained on a horizontal or inclined Plane, the

* The Rays of the Sun have nearly a double Effect when reflected, to what they have when absorbed ; or, which is much the same, when they are not reflected *on the Trees* : as the rebounding of a Ball, or the repercussion of a Sound, is nearly equal to the original Impulse.

† The Cause that Fruit, even against a Wall (and if the Trees be not very high in their Stems, it takes place also with Standard Fruit-Trees) is much finer and better flavored the nearer it grows.

to

the Rays of the Sun form nearly a Right-Angle with the Surface on which they are trained, and, consequently are perpetually reflected nearly in the same Direction in which they come from the Sun. This flashes Conviction to the Understanding as to the Increase of Heat.

But the great and principal Advantage is, the uninterrupted Influence of the Sun's Heat, *from twelve to sixteen Hours every Day for six Months*. Instead of *one Half* of the four and twenty Hours, which is *the very utmost Length of Time* which the best South-Wall enjoys the Heat of the Sun, my Plantations, during one Half of the Year, never enjoy it *less than Half*, and sometimes *Two-thirds* of four-and-twenty Hours. The Average, therefore, from the Middle of March to the Middle of September, is *fourteen Hours* each Day. In short, whensoever the Sun shines above the Horizon, (unless some intervening Obstacles prevent it)

to the Ground, is the Reflection of the Rays of the Sun, from the Bed or Ground on which the Trees are planted, against *the lower Part of them only*. The upper Part, being at too great a Distance to have the Rays of the Sun reflected upon it from the adjacent Ground, never bears so fine nor so highly flavored Fruit. The same is also the chief Cause that Espaliers bear finer Fruit than long-stemmed Standards. It is just as easy to have fine Fruit on Standards in an Orchard as on Espaliers, if you graft them as low as possible and suffer them to spread quite from the Ground, and prune them with the same Attention as you manage your Espaliers. No Trees of any Kind should be grafted high.

it, my Trees must feel its invigorating and ripening Influence *.

Beside this singularly essential Advantage, there is, connected with it, another, which perhaps is not so obviously striking, and yet is real and important; which is, the Accumulation of Heat. A Tree, exposed to the Heat of the Sun *twelve Hours* each Day, during fourteen successive Days, will have received it in all *one hundred and sixty-eight Hours*; another, at *fourteen Hours* each Day, during the same Period, will have felt its Influence *one hundred and ninety-six Hours*. But this is not all the differential Effect. It must be computed in a compound Ratio, like compound Interest. On the fourteenth Day the diurnal Influence of the Sun, acting jointly with the Heat which the Surface has acquired during that Time, will have nearly double Effect on the Trees, in Comparison to what it had the first Day. The same cannot be affirmed of any the best South Wall; having at least Half of the Time to cool in, and scarcely Half to grow hot. Whereas my Beds have, during all the Summer, *from Half to Two*

* During six Months my Trees and Vines will have received, *exclusively of the Accumulation of Heat, full thirty Days more than the best South Wall, the Rays of the Sun, allowing twelve Hours Sun to each Day; but, the Accumulation of Heat included, my Plantations will have Advantages over East, West and North Walls, in a quintuple Proportion.*

Two-thirds of the Time to acquire Heat, and only from One-third to One-half of the Time to cool in. The Fact is, that after a few Days warm Weather in the Spring, my Banks or Beds have scarcely Time to cool, and the best South Wall scarcely Time to acquire Heat.

Every Person must be struck with the amazing Difference in these Particulars, viz. the Continuance and Accumulation of the Sun's Heat, which Trees planted and trained according to my Method enjoy, more than those managed according to the now prevalent Mode*.

This

* Let not any Person imagine that the *Materials of a Wall*, &c. they what they will, are naturally adapted to reflect the Heat better than those which shall compose the Surface of my Banks or Beds. One Observation would be sufficient to rectify this Mistake. I shall introduce it here, viz. Build your Walls with any Materials you please, I mean to adopt, in many Situations, the very same on the Surface of my Banks and Beds. The Difference will be, that 32 Bricks will cover one Yard square, instead of 144, necessary for the same Surface in a Wall. Tiles will be found still cheaper. But there are *many other Materials* to be met with; one or other, in most Places, which will fully answer the same Purpose. I will name a few, viz. Sand, Chalk, Flints, Stones of various Kinds, Pebbles, Gravel, (particularly the round Sort), Coal-Ashes, Cinders, Brick-Dust; and whatever, in short, is entirely free from vegetable Earth, and strongly reflects the Sun's Heat. Those who have walked over Sands, in the Middle of a Summer's Day, will fully comprehend the Heat it must reflect on Trees trained over it.

This *one Consideration*, the Continuance of the Sun's Heat for so many Hours every Day; compound in its Effects with the diurnal Accumulation, is so singularly essential, that it is like importing, not only foreign Trees and Vines, as we have already done, but (if I may be allowed a strange Expression) a foreign Climate. What is the Reason that our Grapes seldom ripen well? Answer: Against a Wall, or any perpendicular Support, the Sun does not continue to shew, each Day, long enough, its benign Influence; and our Vines, supported on Stakes in Vineyards, have not a sufficiently reflected Heat, being raised too high above Ground, and the Surface not consisting, besides, of strongly reflecting Materials: These are the true Causes*.

With respect to Snails, or any Kind of Insects, my Trees will have an obviously great Advantage. If necessary, I can fill the Edges of my Banks and Beds

* Even Blackberries, every Person must have observed, ripen much better *near the Ground*, and are then called *Dew-berries*. But when they happen to grow in Pits on Gravel, Stones, Flints, &c. they are still finer and better flavored. This Remark is not to be despised, because it concerns Blackberries. None of the Productions of Nature are beneath the Notice of the Philosopher. Probably the Plants which creep near the Surface, and produce the Dew-berries, are different from common Briars; but still their Fruit is finer, on Account of its Proximity to the Ground.

Beds with Fragments of Glass, which will be like so many *Chevaux de Frise* to keep off the Enemy. But I do not apprehend that this, or any other defensive Precaution will be necessary. Snails, I believe, do not harbour or breed in Sand, nor in any of the Materials which I purpose to use. I shall have no Holes nor hiding Places for Insects, nor for them to deposit their Eggs in *. If I make use of Tiles, Bricks, or Slates, I shall not, as is usually the Case with Walls, tear my Banks to Pieces in nailing my Trees. I shall make use of a slight Frame, to which I shall not nail, but fasten my Trees. An old Wall, full of Nail-holes, is the finest Asylum for all Kinds of Insects to hide and breed in, which can be contrived.

After all, should some Insects or their Eggs, contrary to my Expectations, be found among my Trees, they are so well situated for watering them, or for washing off any Thing which is noxious or dirty, that the Task is easily performed †. A small Quantity of Soap Lees,

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* Every Spring and Autumn, by pouring a certain liquid Composition on my Banks and Beds, I can most effectually destroy the Eggs of any Insects, which may have been deposited on them.

† A small Aqueduct may be made along the South Part of my Banks and Beds, to carry off, if any there should be, a Redundancy of Moisture.

showered over each Tree, soon makes it clean and healthy. To perform the same Operation against a Wall, with any Hope of Success, you must first get up a Ladder and examine every Part of the Pointing, and clear away every Crack, Fissure and Crevice; and, after all your Care and Trouble, perhaps you leave Half of the noxious Vermin untouched. Besides, the Rushing of the Liquid, whatever it may be, is not strong enough to dislodge or kill them all. You must, therefore, always leave a lucky few to propagate and multiply, which they will not be wanting in, their mischievous Species.

As to Trees planted and trained according to my Methods, being more happily situated than those trained in a perpendicular Manner, to avoid the Effects of Blights, cold, noxious Air, Wind, Snow, Hail, or any other Inclemencies of the Weather; this is, I think, so self-evident, that very little indeed needs be said to prove the Truth of the Assertion*. Storms, in general, have a nearly

* Even Cauliflowers, Strawberries, Raspberries, curious Flowers, all Kinds of tender Plants, &c. &c. I can protect from the Inclemencies of the Weather, and bring them to Perfection with more Certainty and much earlier than according to the present Mod. For this Purpose I sink Trenches in the Ground, to the Depth requisite, something in the Form of those in which Celery is usually planted, only deeper. In the Bottom of this Trench I plant

nearly horizontal, or oblique Direction to the Surface of the Earth: every Thing, therefore, raised to a certain Height above the adjacent Ground, particularly if it be perpendicular, tends to impede or stop the Progress of such a Storm. The higher the interposing Obstacle is, the more Mischief is likely to ensue. What Ovid says of Fire is also applicable here, "*Tanto magis effusat.*" Standard Trees, in this Case, have the Advantage of those trained against Walls. Some Part of their Fruit, Leaves, or Blossoms may remain unhurt; but those trained against Walls, in direct Opposition to the Storm, stand no Kind of Chance. The same Observation will hold good with respect to any mischievous Irregularity of the Weather, or continued Inclemency of the Seasons. I know of no Phænonemon, but one, in the Variety of Weather, which comes down perpendicular, and that is a Water Spout. I willingly submit my Trees to the Effects of this anomalous Sport of

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plant my Shrubs, Plants and Flowers. I then line the Sides, which have a Declivity, all along with Tiles, or any other reflecting Materials. The Raspberries and some other Plants I train against these Tiles on each Side. By this Method I convey more Heat to all my Plants; and, at the same Time, they are perfectly well sheltered, &c. In Addition to all these Advantages, I can throw Mats over them without the Expence of Frames. A few Stakes, placed across, are sufficient to support them. These Trenches are nearly equal in Effect to Frames and Glass. This is the very best Way of managing Currant and Gooseberry Trees.

Nature. If Methuselah had cultivated Trees according to my Methods, during his whole Life, unless Nature spouted oftener in his Days than it does in ours, I do not apprehend that he would have lost a single Grape by the Effects of this uncommon Appearance in Nature. A Hail Storm is the only Thing likely to do Mischief; but against this destructive Impetuosity of the Weather, my Plantations will be guarded by permanent and perpetually thickening Shelters, from the North-West through the North to the North-East, by a Variety of well-arranged ever-green and other Trees and Shrubs, and particularly by strong Hedges of Thorn, Privet, Honeysuckle, Wild Briar, Rose Trees, &c. intermixed together *.

And even, towards the remaining Parts of the Heavens, from whence my Banks and Beds receive

* A still better Shelter may be made by a low Wall, extending in a Curve from N. W. through the N. to N. E. from three to four Feet high, and only four Inches and a Half thick; against which you may train Currant Trees, arrange Flower-pots, plant Myrtles, &c. This will be, from its Thinnes and Lowness, a trifling Expence, and will repay you by the Fruit raised against it: One Yard square will require but 48 Bricks, and 100 Yards less than 5000 Bricks! When you make Use of such a Wall, it should be built close against the N. or Back-part of your Banks or Beds. Between it and the Plantations of Forest Trees, Shrubs and Hedge on the N. it will be proper to make a Walk, communicating

ceive the Sun's Rays, low, ever-green and flower-ing Shrubs, judiciously planted along the Edges, will, almost to a Certainty, protect my Trees from any Injury, without interrupting the Pro-gress of the Sun's Heat. Where Glass is used, (unless once perhaps in a Century the Violence of the Storm should break it, you are perfectly secure. To Persons of Affluence I would re-command, on every Account, this Method, as infinitely superior to every other in producing Fruit, with much greater Certainty, earlier, larger and better flavored. From Trees trained against Walls, you have frequently the most promising Appearance of Fruit; and, could they be pro-tected from the various Inclemencies of the Wea-ther, most probably your Hopes would not be disappointed. But every Person possessed of Gar-den Walls, knows experimentally that you must
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nimating at each End (or in more Places if required) with an-
other, made longitudinally, parallel to your Banks or Beds on the S. In this Walk, at proper Distances, Seats may be placed, raised to a proper Height, from whence you may view the whole Variety of the most delicious Fruits, profusely scattered on the Lap of Nature. Over each Seat a thick and fragrant Shade, of Nature's Growth, may be conducted; and Flowers may be made to hang carelessly in Festoons above and at the Sides, and to spring at your Feet. As many Banks or Beds as you wish to make, should be parallel to one another, and each separated from the next by a narrow Walk. I have a Contrivance, besides, for going over any Part of the Banks or Beds, without any Danger of injuring, in the smallest Degree, either the Trees or the Fruit.

not trust too much to Appearances. If once in three Years your Trees have a full Load of Fruit, brought to complete Maturity and fine Flavor, you must think yourself fortunate. Whereas, according to my Methods, under Glass, you will seldom be disappointed. Let not the Idea of a great Expence deter from the Undertaking; for the Difference in this particular, between the same Extent of Wall, and of Banks or Beds entirely covered with Glass, will be trifling, and to Persons of Fortune, not worth mentioning. Nay, ultimately, it will be found that, estimating together the Size, Flavor and Certainty of the ripening of my Fruits, one Tree will be equal to *two* or more Trees *in the best Years for Wall-Fruit*, and, some inclement Seasons, *one* will be equal to *ten*. One Dozen of Trees of each Sort, in full bearing, seldom or never failing to yield a rich and plentiful Produce, will be sufficient for the largest Family. Whereas, from the largest walled Gardens, it is difficult some Years to gather a Sufficiency of fine flavored ripe Fruit, to supply the smallest Family. Therefore, every Thing considered, it appears that Fruit Trees trained under Glass, according to my Methods, will not only be ultimately the best but the cheapest,

Against oiled Paper Frames, however, no Objection can be made on Account of the Expence; and

and if well made, and taken good Care of; they will last a long Time; because they need not be placed over the Trees, except in Spring and Autumn, to protect the Blofoms and to ripen the Fruit. During the Summer, without such Helps, my Plantations, as has been shewn, will have greatly the Advantage of the best South Walls. Some Gentlemen have a great many Cucumber and Melon Frames and Glasses; some of which, not being wanted in Autumn, may be placed over their Fruit Trees. By using oiled Paper or Glass, another Advantage is obtained, which is the Exclusion of Wasps, and of all other destructive Insects and Vermin. You may, notwithstanding, give your Fruit all the Air requisite, by raising your Sashes on the Back; the Opening being properly defended with Canvas or very small Net-work. You may also preserve some Sorts of Fruit on the Trees, longer than is now usual. By supporting the Fruit you wish to preserve on Tiles, and inclosing it in oiled or Silver Paper, it will continue a long Time undecayed. What a luxurious *Treat* will it be to be able to produce till very late, in this inauspicious Climate, a complete Desert of Fruit, particularly of Oranges, Raspberries and Grapes! Apples and Pears of various Kinds, in Addition to this, I can easily preserve all the Year round.

Perhaps

Perhaps it will be alleged, that a Wall, having two Sides, is to be considered as of double the Extent of a Bank or Bed of the same Length, allowing the Height of the one and the Breadth of the other to be equal. This is literally true; but, in general, of what great Use is the *North Side* of a Wall? An outside East Wall enjoys only the Morning Sun, from three to five Hours at most, and an inside East Wall still less. A West Wall, whether the external or internal Side, is in the same Predicament. The *four Walls* of a Garden, taken all together in the Inside, have less Sun divided between them in Succession, in four-and-twenty Hours, than one of my Banks or Beds, without Interruption; because the Sun must be at some Height above the Horizon, before it shine on the interior Side of the Walls.

As to any Objection which may be made, that my Banks or Beds occupy more Ground than a Wall, it scarcely deserves Consideration. On *one Acre* of Ground (and the very worst Ground is the best for my Purpose, provided I have a sufficient Depth of a proper Mixture of Mould, Manure, &c. to plant my Trees in) I can raise Fruits of all Kinds for a large Family. Nay, it is easy to prove that a Hill, properly exposed to the South, South-East, or South-West, which may not be worth Half a Crown an Acre *per Annum*,

Annum, is the very best Situation for a Fruitery, according to my Methods. Should the Soil be gravelly, loamy, or sandy, it is exactly fit for my Purposes. Should the Ground be very rich and valuable, still the Objection vanishes; because you may remove all which will not be wanted for the Trees, and, mixed with various Sorts of Manure, (or even by itself) it will be worth two or three Shillings *per Load*. And probably it may be wanted on Pastures adjoining, and the Carriage consequently will be short. If you wish to have your Kitchen Garden interplaced between your different Banks or Beds, then the good Mould is the very Thing you want for your Kitchen Garden, and upon the Spot.

But I have, besides, an irrefutable Answer. The Foundation of a Wall should be fourteen or eighteen Inches thick, at least; and the Bed on each Side, in which the Trees are planted, ought to be each four Feet wide. The Thickness of the Wall, therefore, and the two Beds, occupy a Space nine Feet and a Half wide. That the Wafting of Ground may not be an Objection, I sink Trenches in the Earth, extending longitudinally from East to West, or from North to South, (the last is the best) seven Feet two Inches wide at Bottom; allowing three Feet of this, along each Side, for Beds to plant my Trees in, and the

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Middle fourteen Inches to be paved with Bricks, or covered with Sand or Gravel, for a Walk. These Sides I line with Tiles, giving them so much Declivity, that the Opening of each Trench shall be twelve Feet wide at least; or if the Beds in the Bottom be four Feet wide, the Width of each Trench, near the Surface of the Ground, should be fourteen Feet wide. Here, then, will be Ground actually saved. For, including the two Walks, one on each Side, usually parallel to your Beds against Walls, the whole Width will be, allowing four Feet Width to each Walk, seventeen Feet and a Half. Supposing my Walk be three Feet wide, which is not only fully sufficient but unnecessary, and my Beds each four Feet, this makes but eleven Feet at the Bottom: and *each Side* of the Trench, *observe*, is better than a South Wall.

As to the Advantages in Point of Shelter, Security from Blights and all Inclemencies of the Weather, the Continuance, Reflection and Accumulation of Heat, the Conveniency of raising tender Plants on the Borders at Bottom, of throwing Poles across to support Mats, and (if the Trench extend from East to West) of thatching the North Edge in the Form of half a sharp Roof, lining it under with Lath and Plaster, to shelter it still better and reflect the Heat: all these,

these, and others which I could mention, speak for themselves. The Expences will chiefly be the Excavations ; but when we recollect, that for Ten Pounds you may have, in most Parts of this Kingdom, from 150 to 200 Days Labor, no Objection, on this Account, will be thought valid. An Extent of Wall sufficient to train *two Trees only*, will cost more. Observe besides, that these Trenches will not obstruct nor deform your Prospects, but will rather contribute, if properly situated and judiciously sheltered by Plantations, to adorn the surrounding Scene.

These Trenches, with glazed or oiled Paper Sashes on the South, to reach the Thatch on the North, and to be used *only occasionally*, will be equal to almost any the most expensive Method you can contrive for ripening fully all Kinds of Fruit.—*N. B.* The Trees planted against the North Side, may be trained under the Thatch and under Part of the Sashes over the Area. The Expences of One Hundred Yards of Garden Wall will be about Two Hundred Pounds. I engage to complete the same Extent of the Trenches above described, with all their superior Advantages (Glass only excepted) for Two-thirds of that Money. It must not be forgotten, that every Wall which has one Side *full South*, must have one Side *full North*; and that *each* of the

Sides of my Trenches are *equally* favorable to the Ripening of Fruits.

Least my Meaning should be misconceived, I must endeavour to make it as clear as possible, I do not mean to sink my Trenches ten or twelve Feet, a Depth equal to the Height of a Garden-wall, but only five or six Feet, *at most*. I have two principal Reasons for this: One is, that the Materials taken out of each Trench need not be removed, and consequently a great Expence will be saved; the other is, that these Materials being placed along the Edges on each Side (*equally*, if the Trenches extend from North to South, and principally along the North Edge, if they extend from East to West) they will form Half, at least, of the Sides which are to be lined with Tiles, and against which the Trees are to be trained. These Materials, it is to be observed, will, in the Act of being thrown, naturally assume also an *exterior* Declivity, to cover which, good Mould, or a sufficient Quantity of vegetable Earth, at least, is to be reserved, in order that it may be fit to receive any Kinds of Plants. By this Management no Ground will be lost, and the Expence of removing the Materials, and of Half of the Excavation will be saved; but it is easy to save more Ground, and, consequently, Labor and Expence still. This will be accomplished

plished by making the Bottom of the Trench only five Feet wide, which will be, it is apprehended, sufficient to plant two Rows of Trees in, one against each of the Sides. Nay, four Feet Width will be sufficient, if you observe not to plant your Trees opposite one another in the two Rows; but in such a Manner, that each Tree be opposite that Part of the other Side, which is equidistant from the two nearest Trees on the same Side. In this Case you cannot have a Walk, in the Middle of the Trench, on *Terra firma*; but you may easily raise one a few Inches above the Surface, consisting of Planks, or other cheap Materials, (supported on Piles driven into the Ground) and removeable at Pleasure. (Those who recollect how hot a narrow Lane, exposed to the South, is in the Middle of a Summer's Day, will comprehend the Effect of these Trenches.) By this Means a great Advantage will be gained (*if your Trenches extend from East to West*) which is, that your Sides of the Trench may have a very great Declivity, particularly on the South Side.—
N. B. I must mention again, else I should never have done, that it is impossible for me to describe One-fourth Part of the Variety of important Ideas (to me they appear so) which occur on this interesting Subject. *Experientia docet* better than a large Volume of dark Descriptions.

After

After all that I have advanced in Answer to any Objection which may be made to my Methods, because they occupy too much Ground, I could add a great deal more, to prove, that instead of *wasting* I can *save* Ground, were it necessary. Certainly I do not expect that Gardeners near London will convert their *best Grounds* into Fruit-beds; I should be the first to blame their Folly. But is there not, let me ask, *poorer Ground*, which they may rent cheap, and convert into Fruiteries?

But Advantages, in Favor of my Methods, present themselves in so quick a Succession, that I have not Time to enumerate them all. One, however, still unnoticed, deserves to be mentioned. It is of the utmost Consequence to the ripening of Fruits of all Kinds. We will then suppose that, from the superior Advantages of Situation which my Trees evidently enjoy, and from other Considerations already mentioned, my Fruit is well set and promises a plentiful Produce. Even in this Case there is a *Possibility*, and no more than a Possibility, that my Hopes may be frustrated by an inclement Autumn. To prevent this I have a Remedy at Hand. Suppose the Autumn, and the latter Part of the Summer, so exceedingly unfavorable to the ripening of Wall-Fruit, that it is not worth gathering, and totally unfit

unfit to eat. This may happen, and those who have Walls only cannot prevent it. But even allowing my Fruit to be in the same Predicament, which is too great a Concession, as not being at all likely to happen, I then light a small Fire in a Chimney at the End of each Bank or Bed, contrived for that very Purpose, and by Means of a Flue of Bricks carried all along my Banks or Beds, I keep my Fruit in a constant and regular Progression towards Maturity. Unless in continued rainy Weather, I can, by that Means, even without Glass or oiled Paper Frames, ripen my Fruits completely ; when, at the same Time, perhaps, not one of my Neighbours shall be able to produce *one* single Plate of ripe and well flavored Fruit. My Trees being covered with Mats only, if the Weather should prove remarkably rainy, I can be almost certain, with my artificial Heat, *only for a little while*, to have Plenty of well ripened Fruit.

With respect to Hot and Green-houses, the Expences of building them, according to the present Mode, are very great. Each of my Banks or Beds is, or may be made, to answer the same Purposes. All the Difference is, that the Sides of them are of less Extent ; but they may easily be made of equal Dimensions, for less than Half
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the common Expence of Brick-work, and yet they will be naturally much warmer, being mostly depressed below the Surface of the adjacent Ground ; and, by making a proper Declivity on the outside of them towards the inside, except on the North, they will fully receive, at all Times of the Day, the Rays of the Sun : all the Sides, *internally*, partaking of the external Declivity in such a Manner, that the South shall be either parallel, or make a small acute Angle, with the Sun's Rays, *the North, East and West* will, at different Times of the Day, receive them nearly at right Angles.

This is also an Advantage which arises from the internal Sides not being perpendicular, like Walls ; but inclining purposely to receive, with more Effect, the Sun's Heat, and reflecting it on the Trees and Plants in the Area of the House. The Lining of these Sides, it is to be observed, costs but a Trifle. It must also be remembered, that if the Area itself declined gently towards the South, it would be so much the better.

I must not omit mentioning, that when I shall find it necessary to make Use of Fire for my glazed Banks or Beds, very little, in Comparison of what a Hot-house requires, will an-
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swer the Purpose*; because the Body of Air under my Glasses will be very small, and the more easily warmed; and the Area in the Inside being so much nearer the Glass, the Reflection of the Sun is, beyond all Comparison, greater. And I can easily, and without the least Danger, renew the Air within, whenever necessary.

Happy the Man who has already, or may easily have, in a proper Situation, a Gravel, Chalk, Clay; or any other Pit, which is, or easily may be, opened to the South; and sheltered by its Sides in every other Direction! He has already a Hot or Green-house, half-built. In that Case, plant Trees and Shrubs of all Kinds, in a judicious Manner, to the Extent of several Yards wide all along Part of the Edges; leaving it open from North-East to North-West, through the South; unless you have a Mind to fill this Opening with ever-green and flowering Shrubs, planted in a Curve or a circular Manner. Then raise a low, perpendicular, or gently declining Front towards the South, which is to be framed and glazed. The Roof also to be glazed, like that

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* And it will be necessary, only for a little while.—When you train Vines over Banks or Beds, and particularly under Glass or oiled Paper Frames, you must take Care that they be trained sufficiently high above them, to prevent the Bunches of Grapes from touching the Surface of the Area under them.

of a common Hot or Green-house. The Sides, internally, to be lined with Bricks, Tiles, Slates, or Lath and Plaster, with a proper Declivity as above-mentioned. The Area or Floor may also decline gently towards the South. A proper Chimney and Flue being made, to be used if necessary, the whole is completed, and great Part of the usual Expence will undoubtedly be saved.

Were my Methods of training Fruit-trees and Vines even more expensive than the usual Mode, still so greatly superior are the Advantages, that intelligent and impartial Persons would, I should imagine, not hesitate a Moment to give them the Preference. But as a farther, and with many Persons the chief, Inducement, I can safely assure them, that the Expences will not (when Glass is not used) be more than from *One-third* to *One-half* of those of the same Extent of Garden-walls*. And not the smallest Doubt can remain, that, in every respect, they will be, beyond Comparison, superior to the best South Wall. In Point of Quantity, Size and Flavor, in unfavourable

* The Trees being defended from the Injuries of the Weather, much better than those planted against Walls, it is apprehended will last longer. One Remark more I take the Liberty to introduce here, which is, that Persons of very small Fortunes, even little Farmers, may, by planting a few Trees or Vines every Year, according to my Method, in the Course of a few Years, find themselves

vorables Seasons, one of my Trees or Vines will be equal to a Dozen Wall-trees. If this be not found experimentally true, I consent that my Methods may be discredited. I have sufficient Experience already to warrant this confident Assertion; and I hope this very next Year to produce abundant Proofs that it is well founded.

Vineyards most certainly may be made, in various Parts of this Island with Success *. I feel as full a Conviction of this, as if I had already

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themselves possessed of an excellent Fruiter and Vineyard, at an Expence which has not been felt. A Garden-wall requiring to be built completely in one Year, renders it impossible for Persons of small Income to lay out so much Money at once, and consequently they never presume to attempt it. I shall not be surprised to meet, a few Years hence, with a good Glass of genuine English Grapes wine, even at a Farm-house.

* What an immense Quantity of Wine, Bagshot-Heath alone may be made to produce! It is only having a proper *Comps* to plant your Vines in; the native Ground, with very little Trouble, will do to form your Vine-beds. Black-Heath, which is a Bed of fine round Gravel, (Query, What is the Cause of its smooth Surface?) Shooters Hill, and all the South Declivity in the Neighbourhood of Hampstead and Highgate, and innumerable other fine Situations, not far distant from the Metropolis; all these, properly managed, might make their nectarine Streams flow into the Merchants Wine Cellars, and from thence, in measured or in immeasurable Portions, into the Citizens prominent Casks. And they are too unprejudiced and too patriotic to refuse a good Thing, merely because it was produced in their Neighbourhood.

drunk excellent Wine made of their Produce. There are Estates in the Counties of Cornwall, Devon, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Sussex and Kent, in particular, which, I am greatly mistaken, if, by Plantations of Vines, they would not be doubled in Value in a few Years. The best Way would be for each Gentleman to begin with one, two or three Acres, encreasing his Plantations every successive Year. We have a great Variety of Vines in this Kingdom, fit to plant immediately. If a greater Quantity be wanted, they may easily be had from abroad.

I hope to live to see the Day, when it will be as common to call for a Bottle of *true West-Country*, as it is now to ask for *real* or *home-brewed Port*; which is scandalously dear, and Three-fourths of it horribly unwholesome. Wherever Sand can be easily had, I mean to make Use of it for Vine-beds, in Preference to most other Materials, though many of those before-mentioned will be nearly as efficacious. I think it is proper to remind the Reader, as an Encouragement to *every Man who is possessed of Land*, that the Expences of two or three Acres of Vineyard will be so trifling, that they will not be felt by even Persons of small Fortunes.

One

One great Advantage, among many still unnoticed, which you may enjoy, according to my Methods of ripening Fruit, is, that by Means of a Hot-bed of Horse-dung, Tan-bark, or Oak-leaves, under my *bollow* Banks or Beds, and a good Lining of the same against the Sides externally, with or without the Addition of Glass or oiled Paper Frames, you may have your Fruit brought to Maturity much earlier, than by any Methods now in Use, Hot-houses only excepted*. I have particular Reasons for not disclosing fully how, but I am persuaded that I can ripen Pines well, *without Fire*, and cultivate, with Success, many Hot-house Plants, in the same Manner.

I hope, in Addition to all which has been said, that I can convince any Nobleman or Gentleman of Fortune, who will do me the Honor to consult me, that Orangeries, such as have never yet been seen, in this Kingdom, may be made in the natural Ground, without the Use of Tubs or Pots; but the Trees shall remain stationary. In short, as a general Remark, I cannot help saying that a great deal more than was formerly expected could be done, has been already accomplished in Horticulture; but that a great deal more

* This, and a great deal more than this Pamphlet contains, relative to other Methods, is fully described in my Specification.

more remains to be done to bring it to its unimprovable Perfection. I hope the candid Public will give me Credit for the Rectitude of my Intentions. For their Good and Advantage (and my Conscience bears me witness that I have no other Ambition than to be universally useful) I publish my Thoughts on this interesting Subject; earnestly entreating their Indulgence, and requesting *that I may not be condemned without Trial!*

I have yet a great deal to add on this important Subject; but if what I have already wrote is not convincing, it is needless to write more to no Purpose. If it be worth Attention, I may communicate more, not in Theory, but by Practice.

The great Number of almost undescribable Ideas, which I have not yet mentioned, and which will be much better understood by Practice, all connected with, and dependent on, those principal ones already noticed, I reserve for the Benefit of those liberal, disinterested Persons, who will honor me with the Adoption of my Plans. I hope to convince them that they are not trivial; but that their detached Effects, when united and combined, are of the greatest Consequence: like the Rays of the Sun, less powerful when scattered, than when they are collected into

into a Focus. Many of them, though I forbear to mention them at present, will be found, even singly, of great Importance.

I have always had an invincible Propensity towards the delightful and rational Employment of embellishing the Face of Nature ; making Art, unmindful of Applause, to attend her Steps unseen, on the Lawn, in the Grove, on the Hill, or in the Vale ; when she rears the rugged Rocks, exalts the Mountain's Brow, or pours the River at its Feet ; when she enjoys the Noon-tide, or retires in the Shade.

To oppose the Dictates of Nature, through Ignorance, moves our Pity ; through Obstinacy or Caprice, our Indignation. *Humano capiti Cervicem equinam*, is not more monstrous in Painting, than the horrible Deformities which Nature, who is herself the great Original and Prototype of all Kinds of Painting, is frequently tortured to assume. To know Nature, is to know Truth. To find out, imitate and harmonize Truth, in the material World, is to act with Taste and Judgment. To discover all we can, to practise all we know, which is conformable to Nature and Nature's Laws, this is rational, satisfactory and profitable. To remain ignorant, or act contrary to what we know to be true in the Laws of Nature,

Nature, or, while we are opposing; to imagine that we follow, Nature, is Folly and Presumption. Such a Conduct is particularly blameable, when it employs much of our Time, injures our Fortune, and disappoints the just Expectations of our Relatives and Dependents:

These Reflections, will, perhaps, be thought ill-timed and misplaced. All that I shall say in Defence of them is, that they were suggested by the Recollection of the enormous Expences I have often known incurred, to make, contrary to Nature's Intention, " the crooked straight, and the rough Places smooth, to depress the Hill and exalt the Valley;" to make Rivers without Water, and Bridges over dry Ground ; to make Avenues like so many Radii from the Circumference to the Centre ; the Trees regularly ranged like so many Rows of Columns, or like Soldiers in regular Lines ; with, here and there, Half a Dozen Firs imprisoned within a circular Paling; each Patch resembling a Flower Basket on a green Canvas: in short, to shock Imagination, and disgust Taste. Are such puerile Efforts of Art to pass for Imitations of Nature's noble Works? The Eye of Genius, viewing, in order to embellish, any particular Spot, takes in the whole at one Glance: it does not analyse and fritter it into insignificant and unmeaning Parts, without

without Connection, Order, Consistency, or Proportion; but the whole Variety of Objects which it arranges, forms a complete Picture. And when all is finished, Nature shall acknowledge her Pupil, and say, This is well done!

Spirit of Yerick! Father of Digressions! Enter thou into, and possess the Minds of the *Genus irritable*, of Poets, Criticks, &c. &c. &c.! Cause them to approve what thou hast authorized; and if they will not hearken readily to thy Counsels, haunt their Imaginations and disturb their Dreams, till thou enforce Obedience to thy Sterne Commands! If thou refuse to plead for me, I know not whom to apply to; and I confess myself unable to defend my own Cause. However, I'll do so no more. Now, after starting aside like a broken Bow, this Way, that Way, and every Way, I find myself again in the high-Road whence I set out! I'll not stray a Foot till I arrive at the End, which I perceive is not far distant. There will I repose myself, waiting for the Commands of my Superiors.

A more luxuriant Scene cannot well be imagined, and it may be more easily imagined and realized than described, than one which shall consist of all Kinds of Forest-Trees, judiciously arranged, as though Nature herself, willing to dis-

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play her richest Attire, had planted them; extending their curved Lines, like guardian Arms, from the North to the North-East on one Side, and to the North-West on the other; enclosing the richest Variety of the most beautiful Shrubs, Plants and Flowers, disposed according to the best Taste and the most chaste Fancy, inviting the Pupil of Nature to feast on their Sweets, by receding in proper Directions and opening Walks for his Admission; where he will find Seats for his Repose; Bowers for Meditation; the cool Grot— the limpid Stream—to allay the Noon-day Heat; where he will hear Musick on every Spray, and the sportive Echoes responsive to each Note; where the tutelary Deities, in their proper Stations, will smile in Marble on the rambling Observer; where the classic Inscription will amuse his Fancy and improve his Taste; and, above all, where Bacchus and Pomona will profusely fill the Lap of Nature with their richest Treasures; where, in short, all the Senses will be delighted, Fancy amused, Taste gratified, and Reason pleased! In such a Situation, I should pity the Man, who, unmindful of the Source of all Good, should forget to lift up his Eyes to Heaven with the most heart-felt Expression of Gratitude. “ O Lord, (he must naturally cry out) how manifold and glorious are thy Works! in Wisdom hast thou made them all! *the Earth is full of thy Riches!*”

For

For my Part, when I forget to be grateful, may I cease to enjoy,

But, ah! who can find constant Enjoyment in Solitude? But, with a beautiful and elegant Daughter of Eve, to gather without Guilt, and share with me in Innocence the most luscious Fruits; one whose Breath will add Fragrance to the Gale, whose Voice will teach the Warblers of the Grove sweeter Music, whose Sentiments are just and exalted, whose Conversation is elegant, flowing and expressive, whose Eyes involuntarily betray the soft Emotions of a feeling Heart, whose whole exterior Deportment is illustrative of the Nobleness of Soul which directs it—with such a one, and in such a paradisiacal Situation!—But this is too much for Mortality; we should forget that there is still a better Country, the unimaginable Delights of which will never fail, and where *we shall flourish in immortal Youth!*

F I N I S,

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THAT the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, may be enabled to adopt the Methods above described, and to save them the Expences of distant Travelling, chargeable by those they wish to employ; I am ready to employ intelligent Persons, whether Gardeners or others, to practise them, in different Parts of the Kingdom. Applications, either personal, or by Letters (*Free of Postage*) to me, at Mess. SHEPPERSON and REYNOLDS's, No. 137, Oxford-Street, London, will have proper Attention paid them.—— That these Methods may be of universal Use, the Patentee promises that the Expences will be exceedingly moderate.

N. B. Every Nobleman and Gentleman may have his own Gardener employed in the Practice of these Methods. As soon as possible the Patentee means to give the Public a Specimen of *each of the various Methods described in his Specification*, near the Metropolis, provided Persons of Fortune give him proper Encouragement.

ANSWER BOOKS.

